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APPLICATION NO. 09/400,447	FILING DATE 09/21/1999	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR JEAN-PAUL BASTIEN	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 2182.0440001	CONFIRMATION NO 3453
OTEDNE KI	09/12/2003 ESSLER, GOLDSTEIN ORK AVENUE, N.W.	OSTEIN & FOX PLLC		
WASHINGTO	ON, DC 20005		2611 DATE MAILED: 09/12/2003	PAPER NUMBER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
		BASTIEN ET AL.
	09/400,447	Art Unit
Office Action Summary	Examiner	2611
The MAILING DATE of this communication	Hunter B. Lonsberry	th the correspondence address
2a) This action is the ac-	FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a report of the control of	ty (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). timely filed, may reduce any
closed in accordance with the practice of	andor = 27 pass	
WSZ Claim(s) 1-21 23 24 27 29-37 and 39 is/	are pending in the application.	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are w	ithdrawn from consideration.	
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
20 27 and 30 is/	are rejected.	
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-21,23,24,27,29-37 and 39</u> (3/ 7)□ Claim(s) is/are objected to.		
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	n and/or election requirement.	
Application Papers		
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24 Contomber 1	add is/are. all XI accepted of by-	objected to by the Examiner.
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>21 September 1</u> . Applicant may not request that any object	ion to the drawing(s) be held in ab	eyance. See 37 CFR 1.00(d).
The proposed drawing correction filed o	in is: a) [] approved b) [] disapproved by the Examinor.
If approved, corrected drawings are requi	red in reply to this Office determ	
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by	y the Examiner.	
cs 440 and 120		a 2 440(a) (d) or (f)
Priority under 35 U.S.C. 99 119 and 120 13) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for	or foreign priority under 35 U.S.	.C. § 119(a)-(u) or (i).
None of:		
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Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO 1449) Processor (PT		erview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) · ice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 10-12, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin in view of U.S. Patent 6,317,721 to Hurta and U.S. Patent 5,473,609 to Chaney.

Regarding claim 1, Erlin discloses in figure 4, a receiver/decoder 40 attached to a TV 42, a remote control 10 with a built in card reader (column 2, lines 38-61) for reading banking/credit information when the card is swiped through the card reader (column 1, lines 43-53, column 2, lines 38-61). Erlin does not disclose the use of a user's smart card or modifying information on a smart card in response to a payment or modifying the information on the smart card remotely. Hurta discloses a smart card 66 which is used to pay for tolls or other services, a user inserts the smart card into a machine similar to an ATM and inserts money or transfers funds from a credit account, this amount is then stored on the smart card and debited for each use of the smart card (column 5, line 63-column 6, line 40, column 8, line 46-column 9, line 33). Chaney discloses a smart card within a user's receiver, a user may add or delete premium channels, the receiver is then tuned to a specified channel and receives a CA_CSS byte directed specifically to that smart card which changes the cards conditional access

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setup for differing services (column 6, line 66- column 7, line 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to utilize the credit card reader of Erlin to read credit information and to modify Erlin to store credit information on a smart card as taught by Hurta and enable remote manipulation of smart card data as taught by Chaney, thus enabling a smart card to store credit and entitlement information, and enable the smart card to pay for services at a number of different devices.

Regarding claim 4, Erlin discloses that the credit card information is read along with an amount to debit the credit account (column 5, lines 1-53).

Regarding claim 5, Erlin discloses that the receiver/decoder 40 may be used in conjunction with an ATM card to pay for goods or services. The system Erlin inherently receives authorization information from a remote center as the user's bank or other financial institution must be contacted prior to funds being released to pay/credit for services/goods to be rendered, otherwise the service provider would not be paid.

Regarding claim 10, Erlin discloses that a user may enter their banking information in order to order casino cash, which may be picked up at the casino cashier (column 4, line 64-column 6, line 2).

Regarding claim 11, Erlin discloses that a user may purchase products from a home shopping network, interactive games or movies. Erlin inherently allows a user to input a request to purchase an item otherwise a user would not know how much money to debit their credit account.

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Regarding claim 12, Erlin discloses in Figures 6D and E that a user may enter and confirm a PIN number (column 5, lines 18-27).

Regarding claim 20, Erlin discloses using a PIN number in Figures 6D and E. Regarding claim 21, Erlin discloses that the remote control utilizes a DES encryption chip 65 (Figure 3, column 4, lines 18-20).

Claims 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin in view of U.S. Patent 6,317,721 to Hurta, U.S. Patent 5,473,609 to Chaney and U.S. Patent 5,748,908 to Yu.

Regarding claim 17, Erlin discloses in Figures 6A-H a method of ordering items and services in which a receiver/decoder 40 at a user site is used to select an item/service for purchase, sends bank/credit card information to a remote site for verification and transmitting the order for services/products such as a request for casino cash, and utilizes DES encryption (column 4, lines 17-20, line 64-column 6, line 2). Erlin/Hurta/Chaney do not disclose utilizing DES encryption to verify a remote center, but instead utilizes it to encrypt an IR signal. Yu discloses a credit/debit card transaction system in which both the credit/debit cardholder's identity and the identity of a retailer are verified prior to a sales transaction being completed (column 13, line 14-column 14, line 5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin/Hurta/Chaney to transmit DES encrypted credit card

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information and to verify a retailer as taught by Yu in order to make sure that money is properly routed to its intended recipient.

Regarding claim 19, Erlin discloses in Figures 6A-H, a method of ordering items and services via a users ATM/credit card and checks if the credit card is valid (column 6, line 1-2).

Claims 23, 33, 36, 37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin in view of U.S. Patent 5,633,354 to Thompson.

Regarding claim 23, Erlin discloses a combined remote control/card reader in Figure 1 with a casing, which is used to transmit financial information and enter a PIN number, and utilizes a DES chip 65 for encrypting the data (Figures 6a-h, column 4, line 64-column 5, line 43, column 4, lines 18-20). Erlin does not disclose combining the PIN with a random number prior to transmission. Thompson discloses the use of a random number, which is combined with DES encryption (column 7, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin to encrypt the PIN number with DES encryption an utilize a random number prior to transmitting financial information thereby providing an extra layer of security to prevent a third party from viewing financial information.

Regarding claim 24, the remote control utilizes an IR beam for transmitting data (column 2, lines 62-64).

Regarding claims 33 and 37, Erlin discloses that a user transmits a PIN number, which is input via a remote control to a set top box (column 5, lines 18-59).

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Regarding claim 36, Erlin discloses in figure 4, a cable set top box 40 attached to a TV 42, a remote control 10 with a built in card reader (column 2, lines 38-61) for reading banking/credit information when the card is swiped through the card reader (column 1, lines 43-53, column 2, lines 38-61). Erlin does not disclose the use of a user's smart card or reading information on a smart card. Hurta discloses a smart card 66 which is used to pay for tolls or other services, a user inserts the smart card into a machine similar to an ATM and inserts money or transfers funds from a credit account, this amount is then stored on the smart card and read and debited for each use of the smart card (column 5, line 63-column 6, line 40, column 8, line 46-column 9, line 33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to utilize the credit card reader of Erlin to read credit information and to modify Erlin to store credit information on a smart card as taught by Hurta, thus enabling a smart card to store credit information, and enable the smart card to pay for services at a number of different devices.

Regarding claim 39, Erlin discloses that a user transmits a PIN number, which is input via a remote control to a set top box (column 5, lines 18-59). Erlin does not disclose transmitting the PIN number to a television. The examiner takes official notice that remote controls may communicate directly with a television. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin to communicate directly with a television thereby reducing making it easier for a user to connect to a CATV network, as no additional connections to a set top box are required.

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Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin.

Regarding claims 13 and 14, Erlin discloses that the apparatus may be a remote control, which communicates with a set-top box (column 5, lines 53-59). Erlin does not disclose a combined set-top box and card reader. The examiner takes official notice that the use of a set-top box with an integrated card reader is well known for use in the digital satellite receiver art in order to provide authorization information to the decoder. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Erlin to include a card reader in a set top box to allow a user to order goods and services even if the remote control has been misplaced or lost.

Claims 2, 3, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin in view of U.S. Patent 5,473,609 to Chaney and U.S. Patent 5,491,827 to Holtey.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Erlin discloses a remoter control with a card reader, which reads bank/credit cards (column 1, lines 43-53, column 2, lines 38-61).

Erlin/Chaney do not disclose interacting with a card that contains a microprocessor.

Holtey discloses in Figure 1, a card 3, with a microprocessor 10 and flash memory 103, which stores identification information such as a pin number (column 5, lines 10-25, column 6, lines 1-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the credit card Erlin/Chaney to include the

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microprocessor and memory of Holtey in order to provide an extra security feature to protect the cards owner from having their credit card information stolen, and as a means for storing additional data on the credit card.

Regarding claim 15, Erlin discloses a remoter control with a card reader, which reads bank/credit cards (column 1, lines 43-53, column 2, lines 38-61) and allows a user to order a VOD movie (column 5, lines 48-51) for viewing on a TV 42. Erlin/Chaney does not disclose interacting with a card that contains a microprocessor or the use of bank/smart cards in a digital satellite receiver. Holtey discloses in Figure 1, a smart card 3, with a microprocessor 10 and flash memory 103 that stores identification information such as a pin number and readable by the microprocessor (column 5, lines 10-25, column 6, lines 1-19). Hurta discloses a smart card 66 which is used to pay for tolls or other services, a user inserts the smart card into a machine similar to an ATM and inserts money or transfers funds from a credit account, this amount is then stored on the smart card and debited for each use of the smart card (column 5, line 63-column 6, line 40, column 8, line 46-column 9, line 33). The examiner takes official notice that the use of smart cards as storage/authorization devices in digital satellite systems is well known. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the credit card Erlin/Chaney to include the microprocessor and memory of Holtey, and to modify Erlin to store credit information on a smart card as taught by Hurta thus enabling a smart card to store credit information, and enable the smart card to pay for services at a number of different devices.

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Regarding claim 16, Erlin discloses that the receiver/decoder make be used at a hotel casino (column 1, lines 43-53). The examiner takes official notice that digital satellite systems are known to have a wide subscriber base with each subscriber utilizing a receiver/decoder to access programming and shopping services. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the combined system of Erlin/Chaney and Holtey in order to allow a plurality of end users to order programs and services.

Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin in view of U.S. Patent 5,473,609 to Chaney and U.S. Patent 5,603,078 to Henderson.

Regarding claim 6, Erlin discloses a combination credit card/remote control that is used to order good services or TV programming (column 5, lines 39-52). Erlin does not disclose decoding or descrambling a video program in response to receiving authorization information. Henderson discloses a combination remote/card reader 100 that reads a magnetic card and allows for video services to be purchased and displayed upon authorization from a control/billing computer (column 4, line 43-column 5, line 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin to include the billing/control computer of Henderson in order to automate customer billing and provide a billing statement to a customer upon checking out of a hotel.

Regarding claims 7 and 8, Erlin discloses a combination credit card/remote control that is used to order good services or TV programming (column 5, lines 39-52).

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Erlin does not disclose storing credit information for purchasing products on the users magnetic card. Erlin does not disclose the use of a user's smart card or storing credit information on a smart card. Hurta discloses a smart card 66 which is used to pay for tolls or other services, a user inserts the smart card into a machine similar to an ATM and inserts money or transfers funds from a credit account, this amount is then stored on the smart card and debited for each use of the smart card (column 5, line 63-column 6, line 40, column 8, line 46-column 9, line 33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to utilize the credit card reader of Erlin to read credit information and to modify Erlin to store credit information on a smart card as taught by Hurta, thus enabling a smart card to store credit information, and enable the smart card to pay for services at a number of different devices.

Regarding claim 9, Erlin discloses a combination credit card/remote control, which is used to order good services or TV programming (column 5, lines 39-52). Erlin does not disclose storing credit information for purchasing products on the users magnetic card. Henderson discloses that the magnetic card may be used to store user/communication settings (column 9, lines 5-35). The examiner takes official notice that the use of an ATM card to buy multiple products at the same time is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of invention to modify the combined system of Erlin and Henderson to enable a user to purchase a plurality of products at the same time thereby allowing a customer to make better use of their time.

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Claims 18 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin in view of U.S. Patent 5,475,756 to Merritt, U.S. Patent 5,473,609 to Chaney, and U.S. Patent 5,787,154 to Hazra.

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Regarding claims 18and 27, Erlin discloses a combination credit card/remote control which is used to order good services or TV programming via an ATM card (column 5, lines 39-52). Erlin does not disclose utilizing a random number, which is passed between the user and the remote center, allowing a user customizable number, and enabling the user to input the random number. Merritt discloses an ATM system which utilizes a random number generator to encrypt random numbers which are passed back and forth between an ATM machine and a central bank, the number is stored locally so that the encrypted values may be compared (column 5, lines 18column 6 line 20). Hazra discloses a smart card like authentication device in figure 5, in which a user may utilize a keypad to enter a PIN or a random number, the device then communicates with a telephone to authenticate the user (column 2, line 31-column 3, line 49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin, to include a random number which is sent along with the PIN number a further authenticator as taught by Merritt and enabling a user to input the random number as an additional layer of security as taught by Hazra.

Claims 30-32, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,870,155 to Erlin in view of U.S. Patent 5,473,609 to Chaney, U.S. 5,644,354 to Thompson in further view of U.S. Patent 5,475,756 to Merritt and U.S. Patent 5,787,154 to Hazra.

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Regarding claims 30 and 31, Erlin discloses a combination credit card/remote control, which is used to order good services or TV programming via an ATM card (column 5, lines 39-52). Erlin does not disclose if the remote control is addressable or not or if this address is sent along with the random number and pin number. The examiner takes official notice that the use of addresses in wireless devices is well known in order to designate information which is to be sent to a specific device is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin to utilize an addressable remote control which sends the pin number, random number and address number in its communications in order to add an extra layer of security to financial transactions and guarantee that information is received at the proper devices.

Regarding claim 34, Erlin discloses that a user transmits a PIN number which is input via a remote control to a set top box (column 5, lines 18-59), the pin number is displayed on the user's television (Figure 6E). Merritt discloses an ATM system, which utilizes a random number generator to encrypt random numbers which are passed back and forth between an ATM machine and a central bank. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin to display the user's PIN number in addition to a random number to allow for troubleshooting the exchange of financial information.

Regarding claim 35, Erlin discloses that a user transmits a PIN number which is input via a remote control to a set top box (column 5, lines 18-59), the pin number is displayed on the user's television (Figure 6E). Merritt discloses an ATM system which

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utilizes a random number generator to encrypt random numbers which are passed back and forth between an ATM machine and a central bank. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Erlin to transmit a random number back to a remote device as taught by Merritt in order to provide an additional an extra layer of security to financial transactions.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hunter B. Lonsberry whose telephone number is 703-305-3234. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday during normal business hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile can be reached on 703-305-4380. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

HBL

CHRIS GRANT RIMARY EXAMINER